For The Tribane. THE DISCONSOLATE. As the Earth when leaves are dead, As the Night when sleep is sped, As the Heart when joy is fled, I am left lone, alone."

ALL lonely is thy hearth, Dusk shadows round it fall, And tones of Love and Mirth Are hushed within thy hall. Her lips have drank the brine; Her pulse is cold and still; A mournful lot is thine. Though jewels of the mine And gold thy coffers fill. The Church-yard turf below Her sainted mother lies, And there spring up and grow Bright flowers of varied dyes; And sorrow for thy child Less desolate would be. If near that mother mild Her grave-mound was up-piled Beneath the willow tree. For thee the dawn is bright, Eve gemmed with stars in vain; Thou mournest for a light That ne'er can shine again : Thy garden bowers with grass, And weeds are overrun; The friends of old, alas! Unnoted by thee pass, For thou with Earth hast done! By night her eyes of blue Upon thee sweetly gleam, But morning proves untrue The brief but blissful dream; Her lute no longer rings To dust and silence wed, And to its shattered strings The spider's drapery clings-Drear sign that she is dead. With murmur sad and low Why read those lines-her last-Then with a cry of wo Interrogate the blast?

W. H. C. HOSMER. British Chartism. LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS BEFORE THE BOSTON LYCEUM. Correspondence of The Tribune.

The star of Hope grows dark,

With straining eye to mark

Some home-returning back-

Cheer up! the sands of life,

The fever and the strife

An Everlasting Rock

Towers in a radiant land,

And round it, hand in hand.

Will meet Love's scattered flock.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1842.

Will terminate at last!

Beyond Time's drifting strand

Is paced by thee no more.

Old man, are running fast;

And Ocean's barren shore-

The Lecture before the Boston Lyceum, on Thursday evening, was delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., who ranks among the very best of our public speakers. His subject was British Chartism; and so interesting and valuable, in my estimation, were his remarks, that I am induced to present your readers with an abstract. My subject, said Mr. P. in commencing, is the

the very lips, uneducated, the scorn of his coun- of the uneducated classes; but alas! ignorance is trymen, most of whom, in the proud consciousness of strength, heed not, stealing over the troubled mirror of the present, the shadow of the coming despotism ;-the Chartist, trampled under foot by the wealth of the Island princes; his appeals, his sufferings, his rights, alike forgetten in the tumult of military prowess, or the dazzling array of Luxury; suspected by the middle classes. as little better than a plunderer; atterly disdained by the higher ranks, and despicable in his want of resources; often falling into the hands of demagogues, who lead only to betray, or falling a prey to his own passions, from whose excesses he wakes only to find himself more helpless than ever;the poor Chartist, almost a pauper, battling against an aristocracy, on whose mercy he is dependent for the scanty means of subsistence. The Chartist, said Mr. P. is the spiritual child of the Puritans, who has caught from their sepulchres the unquenched torch of civil liberty, to bear it onward amidst the dark abuses of the old world and yet at the mention of his name American lips curl in scorn, and the American press pours upon him the hot vials of its contempt. He is yet to receive almost the first word of sympathy and encouragement from this side of the Atlantic; and although his soul was kindled at the beams of that star which shot up in our horizon, he finds in almost every American who visits Great Britain a bitter and centemptuous foe. Kings look at him as a disorganizer, while Republicans despise him as a bastard brother. He is bearing the cross of Truth with no "God bless you" from the lips of those in whose fathers' steps he is treading. His only strength is in the omnipotence of his principles; and although he is hopeless of triumph in his own day, his faith is strong that his children will unite in the glad shout which is yet to hail the advent of Liberty to the ocean isles.

It is to the condition and prospects of such a party, said Mr. P. that I wish to call your attention in the brief hour allotted me this evening; and lest you should consider such a theme unworthy even of this slight notice, let me remind you that it is often wise to question the current opinions of men and things; that the martyrs and heretics of one age are sure to be the saints and heroes of the next; and that to the shrines of those whom the fathers treated with exile and faggot, the sons are proud to go in pilgrimage. The traveler remembers, as he pauses before the monument of Dante at Santa Croce, that, four hundred years ago, Florence thrust him from her wails in scorn; but at last the very children of his persecutors cried shame on their fathers' memories, and | Elliot, may be taken as an indication of their peacepiled before the world a monument to him whose steps their fathers had followed with confiscation and the sword; Florence sued with all the elequence of her Angelo and her Medici for the legacy of his bones, and History, Sculpture, Eloquence and Poetry, buy the rich reward of being his eulogists!

Puritan! how the wits of Charles II. rinsed their mouths with rich wine, after uttering the disgusting name! little thinking that Liberty would crown the despised party as her chiefest aposties. To "cross-eared knaves" of 1649 nations are proud to trace their lineage; and Genius has never soured higher "in her singing robes" than while ministering at the altar of their memo-

Desirous, then, to discover the pearl even in the dust, to rise above the mists of the time and hail the rising sun, let me ask you to feel a brotherly

nize the prophet in his peasant garb. The Chartists, as a party, take their name from

a dozen mechanics, probably assisted by members of the House of Commons. It has since been adopted by the whole body in England and Scotland. In Ireland there are few Chartists; that whole nation is agitated with disputes between Protestant and Papist, and blinded to every thing but Repeal. The Charter above alluded to claims 1. The Right of Universal Suffrage: 2. Annual Elections: 3. Vote by Ballot: 4. Payment of Members of Parliament: 5. That every man shall be eligible to office. The thrones of Europe are startled at these demands; but an American can only be surprised that they ask so little, and that their catalogue of rights embraces only things so familiar here, that, like the alphabet, they are almost forgotten.

The origin of the Chartists, as a sect, might be very distinctly traced as far back as 1640, for Harry Vane and other kindred spirits of that time advocated many of their principles, which, though overlooked, still slept in the bosoms of the people, ready for developement whenever circumstances should call them into life. Our own Revolution quickened these ideas into fresh activity; and the cause has always found scattered advocates among the people. In 1780, Charles James Fox and Thomas B. Hollis (the latter well known in New England as the munificent benefactor of Harvard College) as Chairmen of a Committee appointed by the votes of Westminster, both reported in favor of the plan of government advocated by the Chartists of the present day; and, as early as 1780, the Duke of Richmond introduced a bill into the House of Lords giving the right of voting to every man not incapacitated by crime.

The alliance of the Chartists with the Socialists may explain, though it cannot excuse, the disquiet which the advocacy of their principles has excited in Great Britain. Presenting themselves in such company, the English people looked upon them | versal Suffrage. The genius of Burke, and the

with distrust. It is singular, said Mr. P., how much the cause of Liberty has been indebted to those whom the religion of the day has branded as Infidels, and how much, in our time, to Infidels in reality. This is singular, because, until Christianity, there was nothing like Liberty. With all the parade of classic times, neither in Athens nor Rome was there a vestige of Freedom, properly so called .-There were more slaves than freemen. The battle of Marathon, as Everett has remarked, was fought by slaves just unchained from their masters' door-posts. It is to the democratic organization of the Christian Church that Freedom owes its existence. The Catholic Church, corrupt as she was, held for ages the ark of civil liberty within her bosom. The Puritans, in their day, were the knight-errants of human rights. Yet France owes the invaluable benefits of her Revolution to Infidelity. Our own Revolution was not a little indebted to Paine; and the cause of human rights in Great Britain, within the last 50 years, has owed much to men upon whom rested the tacit if not the open anathemas of the Church. When Christianity, smothered in abuses, becomes allied to a corrupt Government, the van of Freedom's army fulls into an alliance with Infidelity. Let us see that, in our own land, perfect toleration of all sects and opinions shall save history from such blots, and keep the banner-staff of Freedom in the hands of that Faith which is at once her parent and champion.

Mr. P. next adverted to the spirit of war and

conquest, which, in Great Britain, had maintained a long and successful struggle with commercial interests-thus blocking up the path of Reform; and this, he said, was owing to causes beyond the control of any single generation. Much as young men pride themselves on novelty and independence, not a single generation can free itself from the leading-strings of the last. No man can wholly educate himself. Some men dread Reform -its excesses, its headlong course. They know little of the philosophy of the human mind. God has wisely provided that changes should be slow in man's condition as well as pature; and to this end he has bedded the feelings of the present so deeply in the habits of the past as to prevent vio-Chartist of Great Britain steeped in poverty to lent innovations. Some men dread the rashness oftener obstinate than rash. The customs of a thousand years ago are the sheet-anchor of the present generation, so deeply buried that the most rielent efforts of the most headlong spirits can move it but a hair's breadth. This conservative power becomes a curse, when it is strengthened by artificial barriers to frown down the spirit of improvement. It is thus with the British Constitution. Though the spirit of Reform may have thrown down, here and there, a mouldering buttress, the foundation-stones remain unchanged .-The original plan of the government was the temporary league of knights, and it has lost sight of the citizen in the soldier. So unchanged are its great outlines, said Mr. P., that the laws of the Norman pirates now starve the working-men of Manchester, kindle the riots of Birmingham, and cause the grass to grow on the wharves of Liverpool; aye, and stretch their baleful shadow across he Atlantic, to blight the young prosperity of the

> The cause of the present Revolution in Great Britain is that the people want bread. Religion and Starvation are the only influences which can raise the body of a people against their government. The Swiss repelled a foreign tyrant; the Dutch Protestants rebelled against a persecuting Catholic prince; the French peasant hated the Nobles because their luxury starved them; and from the fact, that the policy of the government brings to multitudes a bare table and cold hearth, and to others idle leams and bankruptcy. This want and depression of trade are owing to the undue predominance of the military spirit in the government; and the whole history of Great Brittain is a lesson on the folly of war. To this Moloch she has sacrificed her peace, her people, and much of her commerce; and the next half century will decide whether the monarchy itself will not be swallowed up in the vortex. It is a misrake to suppose that the mass of the people of England are opposed to the crown. Every man in England is a tuft hunter and loyal to the core. It is only when his natural pride in aristocracy is starved out of him, that he thinks of Reform.

It is only by looking at principles which have been long operating, that we can understand the present state of parties in England, or the revolution which has been going on for centuries, and which is now in its crisis. It has few points of resemblance with the changes which have taken tax on land, was shifted to the customs. Thus place in other countries. The Revolutions of the Continent have all been struggles of force; but the Chartist appeals not to arms against his oppressor. His appeal is to the heart of his enemy, and the conflict is one of principles. The violence of a few misguided men, inflamed by oppression, and driven to desperation by hunger, is no excep tion to this remark. The Chartists, as a party, at least in their present aspect, appeal not to arms. its debts. ful spirit:

"Avenge the plundered poor, O Lord!
But not with fire, but not with sword;
Avenge our wrongs, our chains, our sighs,
The misery in our children's eyes! But not with sword-no, not with fire, Chastise our country's locustry;
Nor let them feel thy heavier ire;
Chastise them not in poverty;
Though cold in soul as coffined dust,
Their hearts as tearless, dead, and dry,
Let them in outraged mercy trust,
And find that mercy they deny."

Mr. P. next adverted more specifically to the causes which have given an impetus to the Chartist movement. He referred to the saying of Cobbett, that "a man with a full stomach cannot be made to rebel," and attributed the Revolution now going on among the laboring classes mainly to the scarcity of food and labor, which had been produced by the military policy of the government.-During the reign of George II., notorious for the interest in the cause of the Chartist, and to recog- vileness of most of its great men, the people were quiet because food was plenty. From the beginning of the present century down to 1830, the ex-

increase of her population; and, consequently. men began to talk about their rights. Many fond fore her in the path of the Reformation. Sir great loans effected by our country in England, toleration; but Rhode Island and Maryland pracdreamers looked for a mighty change; but the eoncurring with other causes on the Continent, gave an impulse to trade, and the excitement died away. Our imports from England, which, in 1830, the principles of Republican Liberty lie at the were not as great as they were in 1800, doubled by 1838; the looms were busy, the people had work. and faction ceased; thus exemplifying the remark of Rothschild, that England was the great heart of the commercial world, and destined to be affected when the remotest nation was convulsed.

Mr. P. adverted to the injurious, unequal and oppressive effects of the Corn Laws, which he illustrated by convincing statistics. He stated, on the authority of Hume, M. P., that the industrious classes pay toward the interest of the national debt three times as much as the holders of land, the strata of a thousand customs. for whose interest the debt was created, and who receive immense profits from the Corn Laws .-Strike out those laws, said Mr. P., and you take from the pockets of ne landholders a sum equal to the whole exports of Great Britain! A sum equal to the whole Revenue of the three kingdoms is taken annually from these who live on a little more than 20 cents a day, and given to those who already have £10,000 a year!

This state of things awakened the feelings of the nation, and an ineffectual effort was made to repealt he bread tax. Ten years ago, Hume found but twelve supporters in Parliament; Villiers, two years ago, found 179; and in 1841, Lord John Russeli's plan of practical repeal was supported by 226 votes. Still, it was defeated, and Chartism awoke. The people, convinced that nothing favorable is to be expected while the Legislature is in the hands of a privileged class, are concentrating their efforts on the question of Unieleguence of Johnson would fain persuade us that government vested in the hands of the educated classes is the wisest, and trusted to those who have an interest in the soil is the safest. It may be a bridiant theory, but stubborn facts are against it, and it involves the grossest injustice. The legislative landlords, in levying taxes, have thrown the burden chiefly upon the manufacturers, tradesmen, and other laboring classes. The windows of the cottage are subject to duty, but those placed in the luxurious houses of the rich are free. Every auction-sale pays duty, except that of the rich landholder's stock. Lime, on its way to the builder, is taxed; but, when used by the landholder for agricultural purposes, is free. The iron mines of these land-princes are exempt from the poor rates, but the weaver's bed may be taken for him !-The game of the rich is defended by the penalty of seven years transportation, while the poor man's land may be trespassed on for a trifling fine .-These and similar acts of oppression have converted the Anti-Corn Law agitators into Chartists. in effect, though they do not take the name. The most distinguished man of this class is Joseph STURGE, of Birmingham, one of the foremost leaders of the Anti Slavery Enterprise in Great Britain. He is now the acknowledged head of the Moral Force Chartists, as they are called. FERgus O'Connon is the leader of the other division; but the idea of physical force, once the resort of men driven to desperation, is well nigh abandened. O'Connon's violent but eloquent pen has been the life of the enterprise in its darkest days.

On a recent motion in the House of Commons, the Charter was supported by 40 votes, among whom were O'Connell and other distinguished men. Among the distinguished Chartists out of Parliament, Mr. P. mentioned Wm. H. Ashurst, an eminent Solicitor of London, Dr. Bowring, J. S. Buckingham, Rev. Patrick Brewster of Paisly, and the Rev. Thomas Spencer, late fellow of St. Johns College, Cambridge.

There are four papers devoted to the Chartist cause. The North Star, edited by O'Conner, was long supposed to have the most extensive circula tion of any periodical in Great Britain. The Non-Conformist, known to be under the direction of Ashurst, is the organ of the moral Chartists. One of the best pamphlets on the subject was written by Wm. Lovett, Engineer, and John Collins, Toolmaker, and published while they were confined in Warwick jail for some political offence. It is hardly too much to say, that for noble diction and thought it has few equals in any of the Essays which recent political events in England have pro-

duced. The Chartists, as a body, have taken no action in relation to the Established Church or National Debt. Doubtless many are ready to abolish the Church, as indeed the great body of the English people would willingly do; and some advocate a repudiation of the Debt. Many think that the Debt is not a National, but an Aristocratic one, incurred to uphold high rents and sustain the Aristocracy in the exercise of an unjust power, and therefore that it ought not to be paid; but the greater number would prefer to compound with the creditors by paying them as far as they could out of the Church property and national domains. The Rev. Thos. Spencer advocates the full payment of the debt, and probably, on farther consideration, such would be the decision of the majority.

Mr. P. remarked that nothing could show more strongly the utter weakness and dependence of the people than the perseverance with which they insist on the ballot; the privilege of secrecy being regarded as scarcely less important than the right of suffrage itself. They know that without this, the present movements in Great Britain result the right of voting would be a mockery, which would still leave them bound in the hands of the rich. What a contrast to this is presented in our own country, where every man is proud of the party on whose side he votes!

In the celebrated letter to Lord Durham, published in 1839, the Radicals apologise for not carrying out their principles by claiming the right of suffrage for women, on the ground that there would be no probability of effecting such a change; and a similar apology is found in the Preface to the Charter itself. Buckingham is understood to advocate the right of women to the elective franchise, and so of many others. Mr. Sturge has never publicly avowed his opinion on this point; but he is supposed to advecate the right of unmarried women to vote.

Mr. P. next showed that the National Debt was contracted in order to prosecute the various wars in which Great Britain had been engaged; and that, after the close of the war with Napoleon, the sum of £17,000,000, previously raised by a by a statesman's trick was an intolerable burden placed upon the shoulders of these least able to bear it; and the people remonstrated as well they may. The Protective System is continued solely because without it the burdensome expenses of a government which has been fighting almost all the time for 300 years cannot be met, and each succeeding age has recklessly left its children to pay

The only means we have of estimating the strength of the Chartists is from the immense Petitions presented to Parliament, the last of which bore the names of between three and four millions of persons.

Some imagine that under the circumstances at present existing, or likely soon to occur, the British Throne, like that of the Bourbons, will pass away in a night. They mistake, said Mr. P., the history and nature of British institutions. The Corn Laws will probably be abolished, and that will strike off one half the strength of the Chartists; and if, after long years of struggle, the right of suffrage should be gained, the Reform will halt for a long period before it goes further.

England tries no experiments in Government: (or rather, she has tried but one-and that was in the glorious act by which she struck the chains from the slaves of her W. I. Colonies.) Her position always shows how far the unanimous opinions of the race have proceeded in the path of improvement. She is the last fortress which a new opinion conquers. The Mother of Freedom—she is never; as a Government, in the van. Her Wickliffe struck the key-note in the great struggle france. a paper styled the Charter, drawn up in 1838 by ports of Great Britain did not keep pace with the Wickliffe struck the key-note in the great struggle me

with Catholicism, and yet Germany marched be-Thomas More struck out the glerious theory of tised a lesson which two hundred years of example have not sufficed Great Britain to learn. Although very foundations of her institutions, it is probable that we and our children and another generation will pass away from the stage before any great change will be effected in her Government. The people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change, are fend of a strong people are slow to change. This may certify very foundations of her institutions, it is probable government, hate excesses and scorn innovations; Messrs, A. B. & D. Sands.—Gentlemen: This may certify and the steps of her giant progress, shaking as that my eldest son has been afflicted with the Salt Rheum, or some other loathsome disorder upon his leg, for 15 or 16. government, hate excesses and scorn innovations; they do the civilized world, are made but once in an age. The Liberty of the English is not like the Frenchman's-a smart, new building, just put up,-but a stately tree, striking its roots through

The covered bridges of Switzerland, said Mr. P., are adorned with paintings many hundred years old. That which passes Tell's glorious lake of Lucerne is filled with what is called the " Dance of Death." A skeleton, representing the grim monarch, mingles in every scene of pleasurestands with the merchant amid his bales, forms the escort of beauty, mounts the equipage of wealth, sips wine with the reveller, but never forgets his dart. There was one scene, said Mr. P., which always reminds me of the fate of Great Britain. The King of Terrors is dragging a knight to death by the gorgeous folds of his silken banner. Such is great Britain. If she falls, it will be her own sword that has hewn down her throne. In the tumult of military success, like Pharaoh of old, she sees not the plunge she is making, but drives right into the flood that is closing over her. Her death-mantle will be that standard which floated in so much pride at Trafal gar and the Nile, over Copenhagen and Waterloo Yours, truly. REVILO.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, MAGA

Newspaper Office, Liverpool.

CHARLES WILLMER, of Liverpool, supplies the American public with BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS, and PRINTS, on the most advantageous terms. He forwards the very latest editions of all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Shipping Lists, Price Currents, &c. &c., as well as those from all parts of the European Continent, by the Steamers and Liners from Liverpool, London and Bristol, and the Magaz ees, Bricks, and Prints, as soon as published.

His charge for a Lindon Daily Paper is £7 3s; or a weekly ope published at Fivepence, £1 3s, ltd.; or Sixnence.

one published at Fivepence, £1 3s. 10d; or Sixpence, 1 8s. 2d per annum; all the Magazines, Books, or Prints supplies at the same prices as they are charged by the ablishers in London.

publishers in London.

All orders should, to prevent disappointment, be addressed "Charles" in full, and none will be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment, three months in advance, on some Liverpool or London house.

P. S.—News Letters, comprising an epitome of every thing interesting to American or Canadian readers, Increasonable terms.

EAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, who have HOUSES or LOTS FOR SALE of TO LET, who have them registered for the accommodation of those who may wish to parchase or hire. Maps and Plans will be exhibited and explained, with the price of the same, without charge until sold or let according to directions—which may facilitate negoti-tious by enabling those in search of property readily to find the best adapted at the lowest

jacent country, will be attended to, Tales examined, Taxes paid and all matters relating thereto, by a professional gentleman in an established agency in CINCINSATI, the best located for cash sales to Emigrants in the Western country.

A number of valuable Houses and Lots in various parts of the city for sale.

N. B. All communications by mail must be post paid.

ISAAC M. WOOLLEY,

d19 Im 160 Nassaa-st, next to the cor. of Spruce.

The ladges are respectfully invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Perfumery, containing many new and delightful scents, imported from the most celebrated manufacturers of London and Paris. Among them

Saissy's celebrated 'Eag de Cologne,' a delicious per-

Saissy's celebrated 'Ean de Cologne,' a delicious perfume of exquisite fragrance, distilled from a combination of the choicest flowers, selected for their extelling sweetness, when they are in their fullest vigor.

Saissy's Extrait de Bergamotte, Jasmin, Cedrat and Bouquette de Victoria, new compounds of exquisite sweetness, for the initet and handkerchief.

Ede's Hedyosmia, acknowledged the most elegant perfume for the Assembly or Boudoir, imparting to the hand kerchief a very agreeable, refreshing and lasting odor.

Patey's New Perfume (Citronella Rosa) an exquisite, original and permanent perfume, imported from Shiraws.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of true German Cologne Water, (F Maria Farin,) a very fragrant article, distilled from the flowers,

tilled from the flowers, DAVID SANDS & CO., Chemists, d20 1m 77 East Breadway, cor. Market-st. DOKKEEPING, WRITIAG AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—THOMAS JONES, 183 Broadway, Invites attention to the following arrangements under which he now gives instruction in the

rs of study are from 1 to 3 P. M., from 4 to 6 P. M. or from 7() 9 P. Al.

Students may select any of the above hours of attendance
and pursue the study of any or all of the above branches a

Or every day for six weens.

This arrangement will afford the diligent student an opportunity of acquiring for \$10 a competent knowledge of accounts as well as a material improvement in writing. Private lessons are given during the forecoon.

Published and for sale Jones's Principles and Practice of

Bookkeeping Svo. Price 12s. Teachers, by the help of this treatise, will be able to impart more knowledge in few weeks than can be effected in as many months by any other system of instruction. See Journal Am. institute, and other system of instruction. See Journal Am Merchants' Magazine for Dec. 1842. NEW WORK .- Prospectus of the

A NEW WORK.—Prospectus of the Pioneer, a Literary and Critical Magazine.—Educed by J. R. Lowell and R. Carter.—On the first of January, 1843, the subscribers will commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine, with the above title.

The contents of each Number will be entirely original manufacture of the publication of a Monthly Magazine, with the above title. The contents of each Number will be entirely original will consist of articles chiefly from American Author of the highest reputation

The object of the subscribers, in establishing the Proneen is to furnish the intelligent and reflecting partion of the

reading public with a rational substitute for the enormou quantity of thrice diluted trash, in the shape of namby panaly love ales and sketches, which is monthly poured out to them by many of our popular Magazine—and to offer, instead thereot, a healthy and manly Periodical Liter ature, whose perusal will not necessarily involve a loss of time and a deterioration of every moral and intellectual The Critical Department of the Proneer will be con

ducted with great care and impartiality, and, while satu and personality will be sedulously avoided, opinions o merit and of demerit will be caudidly and featlessly ex The PIONEER will be issued punctually on the day of

wood and stret.

TERMS - Three Dollars a year, payable, in all cases, i advance. The usual discount made to Agents. Communi-cations to the Editors, letters, &c., must be addressed, post ogid, to the Publishers, 71 Washington-street, (opposite the tet Office,) Buston.
All papers giving the above three or more insertions, and papers marked copies to the Publishers, will receive sending marked copies to the Publishers, will receive a copy of the Pioneer for one year.

d.2 6t

LELAND & WHITING.

COAL.—The subscriber will deliver the w price -screened and delivered from the yard 615 Green ich street, near Le Roy, Nut and Stove \$5 00: Broken o Egg \$5 50. Those who wish to send their order may rely on getting their Coal according to this advertisement, weighed by a city weigher.

d17 2w*

PETER CLINTON.

OROTON WATER-Messrs. Whitsey & Jenkins, Plumbers, No. 3 John-street, would most respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in a durable and anlike manner. Their work is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and their pipes are so laid as n t to freeze in water. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their materials. The Croton Water introduced without taking up the side-walks.

The following Certificate, with others, can be seen at

Girard College, in the capacity of Plumber, it affords me pleasure to say that from the opportunity I there had to judged his merits in the line of his business, I doesder him worthy the confidence of the public.

THOS U. WALTER, Architect Girard College. Philadelphia. Feb. 8, 1842.

TOSEPH GILLOTT, Pen Manufacturer TO THE QUEEN.—CAUTION.—The kigh character of these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of several disreputable makers, to practice a fraud not only upon Mr. Gillett, but also upon the public. An inferior article hearing the ruisspelled name, thus, Gillot, omitting the final t, is now in the markst. It can readily be detected by its finished appearance, and the very common style in which it is put up.

Observe, the genuine Peas are are all marked in full-

Observe, the genuine reas are are an inaraeu to ful"Joseph Gillott's Patent," or "Joseph Gillott, warranted;"
and that each gross bears a fac simile of his signature.
The above may be had, wholesale, of HENRY JESSOP
jy15 ly
91 John-street, corner of Gold.

TAYDEN'S Premium Pens .- A Silver Medal was awarded J. Hayden for his "very superior losting at its last Fair. The rior Pens" by the American Institute at its last Fair.

S AND'S REMEDY for SALT RHEUM,
Son litch, asd other diseases of the skin. They are effectually cored by the use of Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, ally cored by the use of Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, which has now been tested in rising 15,000 cases, without in one instance having failed to cure any disease of this class. The unparalleled success of this valuable remedy in curing diseases of the skin, is without equal in the history of medicine.

No change in diet is necessary, and there is no danger in

years, and I have tried scores of different kinds of medi-cines and all to no purpose until I lound your remedy for such diseases, and on using it 10 days, (or less than one box of ointment and bottle of the Sarsaparilla.) has effected a perfect cure. I have delayed giving you this certificate for two months since the cure was effected, for fear that it two months since the care was elected, for lear that it would again appear, but as his legs are perfectly smooth. I have the numost confidence in saying that I think is a very valuable medicine, and sincerely hope that thousands may yet receive as much benefit as in the case above mentioned.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. GRANGER, 93 Sixth street.

Prepared and seld at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D.

SANDS. Druggists, No. 79 Fullon st. corner of Gold and
100 Fulton st. Also sold by David Sands & Co. No. 77

East Broadway, corner of Market st.; A. B. Sands & Co.

No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber st. Price \$,100.

n26 1m Cared.—Scorpa's Acoustic Oil.—For the cure of Deafness, pains, and the discharge of matter from the Ears; also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, failing of water, whitzing of steam, &c., which are symptoms of approaching Deafness, and also generally attended with disease. ended with disease.
The subjoined certificate will be read with interest:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1811.
Messrs, Editors—Deafness is a disease which has hithert Messes. Editors—Deainess is a disease which has hitherto been considered incurable, but I can inform the public that it is a mistaken idea. I have been deaf for ten years, and concluded that I must remain set but not many months since I saw in your paper an advertisement of Scarpa's Oil for Deainess. As the last resort I concluded to try it. I am new happy to say I can hear as well as I ever did. Two of my friends likewise tried it. One of them was so deaf that he used an ear trumpet; now he hears perfectly well without it. The other was very much troubled with noises in the ears and kead; and he at ence found relief, and is well. Two bottles cured me, which I thought getting well the ears and head, and he at once found relief, and hell. Two bottles cured me, which I thought getting well setty cheep. Shas Sugare, Second st. below Pine."
Sold, at wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 73 Fulton-street, corner of Gold, and 100 Fulton-street. Also, sold by David Sands & Co., No. 77 Easts Broadway; A. B. Sands & Co., No. 273 Broadway, corner of Char bers-street. Price, §2. Also sold by Dr. David Jayne, No. 20 South Third-street, l'hiladelphia. all Im

COLTON'S MEDICATED CANDY.—
Coall the attention of those who are suffering from coughs, colds, &c. to a preparation for the relief of difficulties of his kind by C. F. Colt n of this city.

Thave made frequent use of Cuiton's Medicated Coug

Thave made frequent use of Cuiton's Medicated Cough Candy, and in all takes to my entire satisfaction. Also, I have been personally acquainted in cases of others who have used it with like results.

It is evidently an agreeable and efficacious medicine, and may be taken freely without prejudicial effects upon the system. In this last respect particularly it is decidedly superior to the generality of articles of the kind now offered in the market as safe and barnless medicine, and is thereby, the connection with its restriction properties and particles are decided in the

the market as safe and barmless needleine, and is thereby, in connection with its medicinal nearlis, justly entitled to the first and highest confidence of those who may wish the relief which it claims to afford.

It is confidently believed one trial of this Candy can hardly tail to secure for it all turbre paironage.

It is for safe at the store of C. F. Colton, Druggist, No. 201 Main street, and by other Bruggists in the city.

Here of Nov. 201 Market and the control of the contr

Hart'ord, Nov. S3, 1242. [N. E. Weekly Review. Sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Ful ton-street, at wholesale and retail; also sold by A. B. Sands & Co., 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street

David Sands & Co., 77 East Broadway, corner of Market EBRING'S COUGH SYRUP, sold at 4764 Broadway.—This pleasant preparation is a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Ashma, and all other similar affections of the lungs and throat. It has been tried in inaumerable instances, and has always preduced the same happy result. It is agreeable to the aste, and is taken with pleasure; and children in particu-ar will be found so to like it, that there never need be any trouble in administering it to them. This is an important consideration in preparing a medicine, and is of itself a

reat recommendation.

Please Notice this-So well assured, from experience, is Please Notice this—So well assured, from experience, is the proprietor of this Medicine, of its efficacy in all cases of common Coughs, however, severe or of lobs standing, and in Whooping Cough, so distressing to children, that he has no hesitation in proposing to any person who may purchase this Syrup, and can conscientiously alldege, after using it accepting to the directions, that no benefit has been experienced from its exhibition, to return the price, on the presentation of the empty bottle. This is a fair proposition, and every purchaser is invited to avail himself of it, if he should derive no relief from the Cough Syrup.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor at 476½ Brondway.

Price, 25 cents.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.—Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as Worms. Unfortunately, children are seldon free from them, and, as they insitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to the other, winding themselves up into large balls and ob-structing the bowels, and frequently the throat, causing con-vulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be ulsions, and too often death. The unstreament of the pund in Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will prove the powers of very soon destroy the Worms, and invigorate the powers of

digestion os as to prevent a return of them.

Prepared only at No. 20 South Third-street, Philadelphia, and solid at wholesale and rotail by A. B. Sands & Co. Druggists and Chemists, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands, Oruggists, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands, Principles of the Proceedings of the Sands Sands & Co., 77 East Broad way. Price \$1 per bottle. d7 Im SULAR LAMP.—Couthouy & Nevers, 541 Broadway, have just received a large addition to beir stock of this celebrated Lamp, which is rapidly su-perseding every other description of Lamp, by reason of its

superior light and economy.

LT Caution.—The public are cautioned to be on their guard against a spurlous and worthless article, purporting to be the Solar Lamp, lately thrown into the market at auction, to bring discredit, it is presumed, on the genuine article.

FOR SALE—A Retail Drug Store, handsomely fitted up, in a thickly settled part of the city, having been some time established. Inquire of Heury M Carpenter, No. 79 Dey-st. d21 41*

TO LET-A couple of rooms cor per of Broadway and Fearl-street, suitable for a per of Broadway and Fearl-street, suitable for a portrait painter, kc. Possess watchmaker, engraver or a portrait painter, &c. Possession may be had immediately by applying to W. Radde's Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or to Thomas Macfarlan, No. 140 Teuth street, near Third-avenue, or at Evening Post Buildings, No. 25 Pine street. Office No. 4 d24 31*

FAR a FOR SALE, situated in the Township of Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J. containing 60 acres of well improved land, with a good ouse, barn, grist mill, saw mill, and other necessary buildings. Also, 5 small farms, pleasantly situated in the same vicinity. Also 6 building lots on the Jamaica Turn-pike 6 miles from Fulton Ferry. Inquire at the Agency of-fice No. 156 Hadson-street corner of Vestry. 024 2w* TO PLUMBERS OR TINMEN .-

To Let, a Store and Basement very advantageous by located and well adapted to the above business. Posses sion given immediately. Apply to T. McELRATH, 160

TO LET—The small, convenient brick House No. 107 Tweifth-street, between the 5th and 6th Avenues. Rent \$150 per anoum. Possession immediately. Apply to n26 lm* DR. KINSLEY, 129 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—
The cottage built House and Stable on north west corner of Fitth avenue and 125th street, with 6 full lots, ornamented with trees: also a pump aear the door; alsont 2 minutes walk from the Railroad. For further particulars inquire of J. & J. W. LEVERIDGE, 145 Cherry-st. N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET, in the second. third, and fourth stories of the new buildings, Nos 155 and 160 Nassau-street, (Tribune Buildings,) fronting the nearly opposite the City Hall. Enquire of T. McELRATH, on the premises.

TO LET-Offices and Storage, cor ner of Front and Wall—entrance from both streets.

Inquire on the premises, of

J. & D. MAC GREGOR.

COUNTRY SEAT at Auction.—
Will be sold at the Hudson House, in the city of Hudson, on Friday, the thirteenth day of January, 1845, at 10 o'clock in the ferencon, under fereclosure suit in Chancery, a Farm consisting of about 103 acres, all of which is of the best description for ferward and it as bladk in the the best description for farming, and in an highly improved state. On the premises is a substantial two story brick Dwelling-House, 60 by 43 feet, with large Barns, Sheds, Granary, Ice-House, &c. and a fine well of water. There is a so a moderate sized Orchard, a part of which produces

good Fruit.
The premises are situated on the Columbia Turapike, in the village of Claverack, about three miles from the city of Hudson, and is the Homestead recently in the eccupation of William B. Ludlow, Esq. of Claverack. For the condition, quality and extent of the premises, purchasers are requested to inspect for themselves.

G. R. J. BOWDOIN,

Assignee of W.M. B. LUDOOW,
d15 tJan13

4 New-street, New-York.

T. New-York American and Evening Post plea e copy good Fruit

FOR SALE.—A desirable Country Residence, at Milton, (town of Rye) Westchester country, N.Y. The premises consist of three and a quarter acres of good land, a large two story medern built house, constructed in the best manner for durability and conveni-ence, finished in good style with marble mantels, &c and a azza in front and rear; a good barn and carriage house. also new; and a variety of fruit trees; a garden with

also new; and a variety of fruit trees; a garden with strawberries, raspherries, &c. &c.

The situation is healthy and beautiful, communding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood is remarkably moral and quiet, and there are three churches within a mile and a half. There is a daily stage and steam-boat communication with this city, occupying about one

Two thirds of the purchase money may be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. For particulars, in-quire of ROBERT MATHISON, on the premises, or H. H. WHEELER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York. dis StawSTaMin*

MAIL LINE for ALBANY and intermediate places, OR AS FAR
AS THE ILE WILL PERMIT. The Utica is celebrated for her strength, which enables her to encounter with success the ice which so seriously obstructs the river

The steamboat UTICA leaves the foot of Courtland street This (Tuesday) Afternoon, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock.

Passengers taking the Utica can take the Cars at Hudson or the Stages at Coxsockie and arrive in Albany early the same morning. N. B.-Good sleighing from Coxsockie to Albany.

For passage or freight, apply to P. C. Schultz at the office

on the whart, or on board AFOR PEEKSKILL, VER. PLANCK, GRASSY POINT, SING. SING, TARRY TOWN, DOBBS' FERRY, HASTINGS and Yonkers—as long as the weather will permit.—The new and splendid steambot COLUMBUS, Captain F. W. new and splendid steambot GOLUMBUS, Captain F. W. Stone, will leave New-York, from the foot of Chamber-st., every morning, (Fridays excepted) at 80'clock; and returning leave Peekskill, same day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Landing at the Old State Prison Wharf, foot of Amos street, each way. Notice—Ail goods, baggage, bank hills, specie, or any other kind of p operty, taken shipped, or put on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners of such goods, freight, baggage, &c.

freight, baggage, &c.

T. POWELL & CO.'s Line
For NEWBURGH, landing at CALD.
WELL'S, WEST POINT, and COLD SPRING.—The
steamboat Highlander, Capt. Robert Wardrop, will leave
toot of Warren-st, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday,
at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Newburgh every Menday
at 7 A. M., and Tuesday and Friday at 5 F. M.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board.
Baggage and freight of all descriptions, Banh bills or specie, board, must be at the risk of the owners thereof, unless
a bill of lading generating the same of the control of the same.

FOR NEWBURGH-Landing at Caldwell's, West Point and Cold Spring.—The steamboat JAMES MADISON, Cant. Charles Halstead, will leave Warren-street Pier, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 4 o'clock.

All Baggnge, Packages or Parcels, Bank Bills or Specie put on board of this boat without being entered on the book of the hoat or receipted for, will be at the risk of the ow

The steam GOLUMBUS will ply betwees Bundlo and Green Bay during the season as below Leaves Bundlo, Leaves Green Bay,
June June June 27
July 4 18 July 11 25
July 4 18 July 11 25 15 29 August 8 Sept. October

touching at intermediate ports.

Per freight and passage, apply to the master on board, or o. A. R. COBE & CO. Buffalo, N. Y. 1220

P. L. PARSONS & CO. Buffalo, N. Y. 1220 ASTATENISLAND FERRY Foot of Whitehell-street. Tag steamers STATEN ISLANDER and SAMSON will run a

Hows: Leaves New-York at 9, 11, A. M. and 1½, 5½, 5½, P. M. Leaves Staten Island at 8, 10, A. M., and 15½, 5½ and 5, All goods shipped are required to be particularly marked, and are at the risk of the owners thereof. FOR HUDSON, CATS-

KILL and COXSACK, or as far as the ce will permit. Stages will be in readiness. The steam-nest SUPERIOR, Capt. J. Gould, will leav the Pier foot of Chambers-street, this (Mon lay) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. For passage or freight, apply on board or to J. B. Nicholson, 185 Weststreet.

N. B - All persons are forbid trust ng any one on account of the above boat, captain or owners.

PELIZABETH-PORT AND NEW YORK FERRY COMPANY
Winter Arrangement.—Fare 121 Cents
The steamboats WATER WITCH and CINDERELLA The steamboats WATER-WITCH and CINDERFILM
ply daily from Elizabeth-Port to Nev-York, toaching at
New-Brighton and Port-Richmond, each trip, as follows:
on and after the 17th day of October, 1842—
Leave Elizabeth-Port,
A17½, and 10 o'clock, A. M
At 1½ and 10½ A. M., and
At 1, and 3½ o'clock, P. M.

On Swadow.

At 1, and 340'clock. P. M. At 11 and 40'clock, P.M. On Sunday,
Leave Elizabeth-Port at 3 o'clock A. M. and at 3 P. M.
Leave New-York at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 4 P. M.
N. B.—Passengers for Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield,
Bound-Brook, Somerville, Easton & Schooleys Mountain,
by the Elizabeth-lown and Somerville Raifroad Chrs, will
leave New-York in the 84'/clock heat in the morning and leave New-York in the \$\text{8}\frac{1}{2}\clock boat in the morning, and in the \$1\frac{1}{2}\text{ and 4}\ o'\clock boats in the alternoon.

Passengers from the \$\text{8}\frac{1}{2}\clock boat will leave Somerville in stages for Easton and for Schooleys Mountain on the arrival of the cars at Somerville.

The Horse Car will leave the front of the Union Hotel,

quarter of an hour previous the departure of each bost.
All baggage at the risk of its owner.

NEW-YORK TO EASTON,
PA.,-PEOPLE'S LINE.-Fare \$1 only.Leave pier No. I, North river at \$4 o'clock A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) by steamboat to Elizabeth Port; or leave the foot of Courtlandt treet at 9 o'clock A.M., Port; or leave the foot of Courliand street at 9 o'chock A.M., by N. Jersey Railroad to Elizabethtown, there connect which the train of cars for Somerville; coaches thence (only 34 miles), arriving at Easton at 6 o'chock, P. M. For seats apply to A. D. Hope, Merchants Hotel, 41 Covtlandt st. N. B. This route, on account of the short distance by coaches, commends itself to the public.

Office removed from 73 to 41 Cortlandt street. seps.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY-On and after Wednesday, November 16th, 1942; the trains will run as fol-

Leave Suffolk Station at 1 P M Leave Sunoik Station at 1 f M
Leave Deer Park at 14 o'clock, P M
Leave Hicksville and Hempstead at 74, A M and 2 P M
Leave Jamaica at 8 o'clock, A M and 23 P M
Leave New York, at 94 A M and 44 P M
Leave Brooklyn at 94 o'clock, A M and 44 P M
GN SUNDAYS. Leave Jamaisa at 3 o'clock A M and 23 P M

Leave New York at 9‡ A M and 4‡ P M Leave Brooklyn at 9‡ A M and 4‡ P M Leave Suffolk Station at 1 P M Leave Deer Park at 1‡ P M Leave Deer Park nt 14 PM
Leave Hicksville and Hempstend at 2 PM
The 44 P M train runs to Hicksville only. The Sunday
44 P M train runs to Jamaica only. n16

ADAMS & CO.'S New-York
and Newara Express.—The public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have estabark, N. J., for the transmission and speedy delivery of Packages, Bundles, Money, &c., the collection of Notes and Bills, and all other business appertaining to an Express.—Orders for articles to be returned by the Express will be clivered free of charge.

Office in New-York at No. 7 Wall-street, and in Newark

at Smith's Newspape D-pot, No. 320 Broad-street. Leaves New-York at 114 A. M. and 44 P. M. Newark at 9 4 M. and 14 P. M. d20 Im ADAMS & CO. NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after the 12th December instant,
the Cars, in connection with the steamboat

Arrew, Capt. A. H. Schultz, will run daily (Sundays exrepred) as follows:
For passengers, New York, foot of Duane-st., 9 o'clock,
A. M.; Goshen, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M.
For freights, New York, foot of Duane-street, at 3 P. M.;

Goshen, 84 A. M.
N. B. A substantial Ice Boat will be in readiness for use whenever the state of the river shall require it. The Western Stages connect with the Cars at Goshen. H. C. SEYMOUR, Sup't and Eng'r. FOR LONDON—Packet of the first January.—The packet ship ST. JAMES, W. S. Sebor, master, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, foot of Maides lane, or to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 Seuth-stage The packet slip GLADIATOR, T. Britton, master, will ceed the St. James, and sail January 28th, her regular DAILY EXPRESS FOR PHILA-

DELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. -MESSRS, ADAMS & CO. having an exclusive con-react with the Union Transportation Company, are fully prepared to forward goods of every description to the above cities with the greatest care and security. above cities with the greatest care and security.

Running crates upon the road under their own locks, they offer superior advantages for the prompt transportation and delivery of valuable packages, bank notes, specie, &c.

Goods should be marked "Care of Adams & Co.'s Express," and if left at the office before 1 to 2 P. M. will be forwarded on the same day.

Small packages received until half-past 4 P. M.

A. & Co.'s Express for the East leaves daily at 4 P. M.

Office in Philadelphia, 25 Chestnut street. Office in New York, 7 Wall street.

LIULUS TRUSSES .- Notice to Ruptured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at the office, No. 4 Vesey-street, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be carried to examine the back pad of Hull's trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genu-ine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature. Many persons have undertaken to vend initiations of Hull's celebrated trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by maskilful mechanics, and are no better than

the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Yesey-street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

EVERY BODY praises JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, and far the best reason in the world because it is the only hope that the bald-headed can have of once more regaining the fine, flowing locks of hair with which nature adorned their heads in youth, which it does to the admiration of all who use it, as directed. Try it, all of come the production hair. It is the very you who need more or handsomer hair. It is the very

you who need more or handsomer nair. It is us to thing for you.

Prepared only at No. 20 South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO. Druggists and Chemists, Grantie Buildings, 273 Broadway, carner of Chamber'st. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 and 160 Fulton 81; D. Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, sorner of Marketstreet. Price, \$1 per bottle; six hottles for \$5. d71m

ORISON'S Hygeian Medicines.—
NOTICE.—Whereas, A. A. Samanos, of 94 Broadway, New-York, is making an improper use of Messra.
Morison & Co.'s appointment for the sale of their Medicines. Merison & Co.'s appointment for the sale of their facus-cines. This is, therefore, to inform the public that Mr. Samanos is not authorized to sell 'MORISON'S PILLS' in New-York, and that Messrs. Morrisons' only Agents in New-York ara Messrs. FIRTH & HALL, of No. 1 Frank-lin square, from whom alone the Medicines can be had gen-tine. (Signed) MORISON & CO. Dated British College of Health, New Road, London, June 16th, 1842.